Joint Faculty Education Conference 2007 Special Areas of Emphasis Assessment

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Agenda

- SAE Definition/Process
- 2006 Approved and 2007 nominated SAE Laydown
- SAE Assessment

SAE Definition and Pr

SAE's highlight the concerns of OSD, the Services, combatant commands, Defense Agencies and the Joint Staff regarding cov of specific joint subject matter in the PME colleges. They help the currency and relevance of the colleges' JPME curricula and an independent view of what those curricula should address.

Ten SAEs are formulated annually through the JS J7 and approv the DJS.

Process: 1) Submit SAE nominations with justification for rev

2) JFEC review; forward initial assessment to Fall MEC Working Grp

3) MECC Working Group review; forward to MECC

4) MECC review; forward for DJS approval.

5) Approved SAE list is distributed to the joint and college and schools annually during January

JFEC 2007 SAE Assess

2006 APPROVED SAEs	NOMINATED SAEs FOR 2007
1 COUNTERING IDEOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM (JOINT STAFF/ J5)	5 JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL (JC2) (JFCOM) (Revise to reflect larger acquisition process changes, not just JC2---JFCOM)
~~2 OPERATIONAL NET ASSESSMENT (ONA) (JFCOM))~~	~~2~~ INFORMATION ASSURANCE (IS J6) (Recommend revised language in OPMEP Learning Area 5 to emphasize IA--- J-6/ OSD NII))
~~3 EFFECTS-BASED PLANNING/EFFECTS-BASED OPERATIONS (EBP/EBO) (JFCOM)~~	~~3~~ THE JOINT FORCE COMMANDER'S PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY (JFCOM) (Training issue)
	6 AN EFFECTS-BASED APPROACH TO JOINT OPERATIONS AND OPERATIONAL ASSESSMENT (ONA) (JFCOM)
~~4~~ HOMELAND SECURITY (USNORTHCOM) (Incorporated into curricula. Review OPMEP JLA/JLO's for inclusion in OPMEP---J-7)	7 IRREGULAR WARFARE (JS J3) (Rework description, include discussion of relationship to SSTR---J3/J7)
2 MILITARY SUPPORT TO SECURITY, STABILITY, TRANSITION AND RECONSTRUCTION (MULTIPLE)	~~6~~ LEVERAGING GOVERNMENT EXPERTISE- THE BIRTH OF JOINT FORCE COMPONENT COMMANDS AT USSTRATCOM (USSTRATCOM) (Info brief)
3 GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT (GFM) (JOINT STAFF J3)	
4 JOINT THEATER LOGISTICS/ DISTRIBUTION PROCESS OWNER	

Combine

Revise

Approved 2006 SAE's — Recommendation — JFEC WG 2007 SAE nominations

UNCLASS

SAE #1 Joint Command and Control (JC2)

Submitting Agency: USJFCOM
Description:

JC2 is both a program leading to the follow-on system replacing the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) and a concept of how to create truly joint command and control systems. The concept and goal is an integral part of the recently signed Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). A QDR C2 Execution Road Map has been drafted and is in final stages of approval. The Road Map charts a path through interim goals and major milestones along the way to JC2 including (but not limited to):

- Training and certifying Service 2/3-star JTF HQs to use SJFHQ organization and procedures

-"Turn-Key" C2 product use

- JBMC2 and Net-Centric Operations

- use of Reach-back to leverage National Centers of Excellence

- establishing uniform Data Standards and Architectures

- fielded capabilities and systems on the horizon

- the plan for closing the gap with Coalition and Multi-national C2

The Joint Educators should be aware of JC2 efforts and impart them

SAE #2 Information Ass

Submitting Agency: JS J6
Description:

As the world becomes more and more technology-oriented, the Information Assurance (IA) mission becomes increasingly challenging. This mission involves protecting all classified and sensitive information that is stored or sent through U.S. government equipment. IA professionals go to great lengths to ensure government systems remain impenetrable. This support spans from the highest levels of U.S. government to the individual warfighter in the field.
DoD's current IA mission is to 1) assure the Department's information, information systems, and information infrastructure and 2) support the Department's transformation to network- and data-centric operations and warfare. The DoD IA Strategic Plan has five Goals: Protect Information, Defend Systems and Networks, Provide Integrated IA Situational Awareness, Transform and Enable IA Capabilities, and Create an IA-Empowered Workforce.
DoDD 8500.1, DoDI 8500.2, DoDD 8570.1, and DoD 8570.1-M all require IA to be included in professional military education. It is critical for operational leaders and managers to understand the link between IA and mission accomplishment, the potential consequences of failing to protect information systems, and their role in the process. The

SAE #3 The Joint Force Commander's Person
Recovery

Responsibilities

Submitting Agency: USJFCOM
Description:

Preserving the lives of those participating in US-sponsored activity or mission is one of the highest priorities of the Department of Defense. Personnel Recovery is the sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to affect the recovery and reintegration of isolated DoD personnel who are separated from their units while participating in a US sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist or escape. JPME curricula should address the Joint Force commander's responsibilities to prepare, plan, execute and adapt Personnel Recovery operations across the spectrum of conflict. In the words of General Hugh Shelton, former CJCS, "By pledging to put every effort into recovering our highly trained personnel, we send a powerful signal about their importance
and help sustain their spirit under the stress of combat." JPME should provide the education needed by joint officers to understand the importance
of Personnel Recovery through an understanding of the impact isolating events such as Mike Durrant in Somalia, the O'Grady recovery in Bosnia, the EP-3 event in China, and recent recovery events in OEF/OIF can have

SAE #4 An Effects-Based Approach to Join

Submitting Agency: USJFCOM
Description:

With the publication of the subject JWFC Handbook and the pending publication of JPs 3-0 and 5-0, the effects-based construct is sufficiently mature to be presented substantively-with significant Detail to the students in joint professional military education (JPME). The joint faculty education community needs to understand its current level of maturation and pervasiveness and more specifically, its implications on the joint operation planning process, the joint intelligence preparation of the battlespace processes/products, and the potential involvement of the interagency. In short, the effects-based approach has the potential to offer the national political and military leadership a range of options, not afforded by traditional military planning, execution and assessment.

SAE #5 Irregular Warfare

Submitting Agency: Joint Staff J-3

Description:

The 2005 Quadrennial Defense Review Irregular Warfare Execution Roadmap defines Irregular Warfare (IW) as "...a form of warfare that has as its objective the credibility and/or legitimacy of the relevant political authority with the goal of undermining or supporting that authority. Irregular warfare favors indirect approaches, though it may employ the full range of military and other capabilities to seek asymmetric approaches, in order to erode an adversary's power influence, and will." What differentiates IW from other forms of warfare is its emphasis on the use of irregular forces, and other indirect, non-conventional methods, to subvert, attrite, or exhaust an enemy rather than to defeat him through direct, conventional military confrontation. Common characteristics of irregular warfare include protraction, intertwining military and non-military methods, participation by violent individuals and groups that do not belong to the regular armed forces or police of any state and a struggle for control or influence over, and the support of the host population. Tactical and operational competence in conventional warfighting does not necessarily guarantee tactical, operational, or strategic success in operations and activities associated with IW. IW extends beyond the military domain and incorporates political, psychological, informational and economic methods, which are enabled and supported by the actions of military and other security forces. JPME curricula should focus on the joint, multinational and interagency nature of IW and highlight the both the military and political complexities within an IW environment.

SAE #6 Leveraging Government Expertise – Birth of JFCCs at USSTRATCOM

Submitting Agency: USSTRATCOM
Description:

USSTRATCOM provides the nation with Global Strategic Deterrence capabilities and synchronized DoD effects to combat adversary weapons of mass destruction worldwide. It enables decisive global kinetic and non-kinetic combat effects through the application and advocacy of integrated Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance (ISR), Space and Global Strike, Information Operations, and Integrated Missile Defense (IMD). Day-to-day planning and execution for these primary mission areas are being accomplished through Joint Functional Component Commands and Service Components. JPME curricula should emphasize the unique composition of JFCCs and how they are organized to control a multitude of military operations to include: integrated planning, improve combat efficiency, enable information sharing, provide unity of effort and weapon systems management, enhance component interaction, and allow OPCON of assigned forces. Curricula should also focus on the necessity for efficient and effective communication, planning, and execution efforts –USSTRATCOM Headquarters and JFCCs rely on distributed, collaborative, and net-centric operational concepts both internal and external to the command.